

**(ESTABLISHED 1881.)**

**\$36 PER ANNUM.  
SINGLE COPY, 10 CENTS.**

# TO THE SERVICE OF

**SOLE AGENTS:**

A. KOHN,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. [

\_\_\_\_\_

Hechtung, and 1st, 1900.

Hechtung, and 1st, 1900.







## Intimation.

Powell's  
Furnishing  
DepartmentAT  
ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS.

(FIRST FLOOR)

UPHOLSTERED  
CHESTERFIELDS,  
SETTEES,FIXED OR DROP  
ENDS,  
STUFF-OVEREASY CHAIRS  
in a variety of styles,

IN STOCK

ready for covering in  
any tapestry which may  
be chosen, or in loose  
washing covers.

BEDROOM . . .

FURNITURE . . .

A Quantity of full  
Suites always ready for  
delivery in various fin-  
ishes.

BEDROOM CHAIRS,

TABLES,

AND

LOUNGES

"EN SUITE"

BEDSTEADS,

WIRE MATTRESSES,

HAIR AND FIBRE

MATTRESSES,

UPHOLSTERED

BOX-SPRINGS

AND

BED LINEN

OF

Every Description.

Hongkong, 24th February, 1910.

## FORESTRY IN CHINA.

SCENIC EFFECTS IN HONGKONG.

[Continued from yesterday.]

For the scenic effects of judicious planting one need not go beyond this Colony. When Hongkong was taken over by Great Britain, barely 60 years ago, it was a rugged mountain ridge, bleak and barren, with few indigenous trees; to-day it is one of the most beautiful spots in the world. We, who are so far removed from the time of the acquisition of the Colony, cannot properly realize the vast change in the landscape that has been effected by the green trees.

While the use of trees for giving shade to pedestrians has been in vogue from the time of the ancients, their utility for promoting salubrity of the climate does not seem to be even now well understood in China. In a forest young trees would spring up spontaneously, under the shelter of the long grass, and would eventually form a thick brushwood which, by excluding the sun from the soil, would materially increase the fertility of the ground, and by its influence on the air would render the place more cool and healthy, and divert the climate of a place like Hongkong of a portion of that oppressive heat so trying to people accustomed to a more moderate climate. Trees and plants, too, help to purify the air. The green leaves in the daylight absorb the carbonic acid gas exhaled by men and beasts, and give out oxygen which men and beasts breathe in. In this way plants are always purifying the air rendered impure by animals—a process which sustains life in this world.

In order properly to understand the other benefits which forests confer on mankind, it is necessary to study the component parts of a forest. In entering a forest, the first things one notices are the tree-trunks; the tree tops, called by reason of its shape, the 'forest crown'; and the 'forest-floor', formed of fallen leaves and branches and other vegetable growths.

From the tree-trunks wood is obtained, with which we build houses, ships and railroads; cook our food, make furniture, matches and all the other articles which our present mode of living cannot do without. From some trees we obtain oil or tar; from some, barks or resins; and from some, fruits or gum. Were there no trees we would have to live as our forefathers did in the primitive days, residing in caves and eating our food uncooked. From

THE PECUNIARY POINT OF VIEW alone, trees are essential to a country. In America there are at least 2,000,000 persons who depend for their livelihood upon its forests, the products of which are valued at about \$2,100,000,000; and its lumber industry—the fourth greatest in the country—pays \$100,000,000 a year in wages. The forests in India, so well managed by the Government, yield an annual revenue of about \$5,500,000 while the profit to the state of Germany from the same source of undertaking is about \$19,000,000 a year. This shows the principal functions of the tree-trunks. What, then, are the functions performed by the 'forest-crown' and 'forest-floor' in the economic development of a country? Though the good we get from them is not easily visible, it is nevertheless as great as, if not greater than, the benefits we receive from the tree-trunks.

The 'Crown' floor and the roots of the trees conjointly act in such a way that when rain falls most of it is held in the place where it falls. The 'crown' catches the rain and permits it to drop gently on the floor; the water then sinks into the vegetable humus formed on the 'floor', and is held in it as in a reservoir, to appear much later in springs and streams, thus ensuring a constant flow in all seasons. For this reason streams in a forest district do not appreciably increase in volume after a rain, whereas those in a barren district flow in torrents. This natural conservancy of water is the means of preventing drought.

It has been ascertained that water runs off a bare slope at least twenty times as fast as it runs off a forested slope, and that it carries away over 8,000 times as much soil. This not only renders streams very irregular, but also in heavy rain brings on an overflow in the rivers adjoining, often bursting embankments and resulting in floods. It can thus be seen that such disasters can be avoided by a judicious planting of trees.

LANDSLIPS

can also be more or less prevented by trees and other plants whose roots bind together the soil, and prevent it from being washed away by rain.

That forests exercise a beneficial influence on agriculture was recognized by China as early as the beginning of the Chow Dynasty. There was a law requiring the planting of mulberry trees on the sides of each plot of cultivated ground, so that the leaves might feed the silk-worms, and the roots of the trees might by the process already described, conserve rain-water to feed the soil. Unfortunately this beneficent law fell into neglect in the long period of strife that followed, and its object was eventually lost sight of. Not only through the soil can the condition of agriculture be improved by trees. Planted judiciously, trees can protect the cultivated land from the heat of the sun and the force of strong wind and can prevent sand and small stones from being washed into the fertile land below.

All these, then, show the great

IMPORTANCE OF FORESTS

to mankind. Yet, essential as they are to the very being of a country, forestry in China is not given that attention which it deserves. The destruction of forests in this country has been carried out on a scale unequalled in other countries. Beyond what was essential for the requirements of a large population which is rapidly augmenting, there has been a ruthless destruction of those beautiful woods so aptly called the 'buildings of God'; without any one lifting a finger to arrest the progress of this spoliation. Some people evidently believed, until too late, that their forests were inexhaustible, while others laboured under the erroneous idea that

re-planting could easily be effected after deforestation. It is due to this pitiful ignorance of arboriculture that what were once fine forested lands are now barren wastes. Not only has the country become poorer for the want of forests, but floods and water-famines have become very frequent.

In certain districts through which the Yangtze River passes, drought and flood occur alternately, for in the wet season the water rises abnormally, and in the dry season it runs so low as to render navigation difficult.

IN SHANSI PROVINCE

which form part of the watershed of the Yellow River floods occur almost every year, destroying life and property wherever they reach. Moreover the floods cover large areas with sand which, blown by the wind, scatters and destroys further areas of fertile land as it spreads. On the Wu-tai-shan, a mountain in Shansi, the slopes are terraced 'in order to keep the soil in place. At the foot of this mountain is a large plain which is entirely covered by water, whenever the Yellow River overflows. Upon this plain many depend for their very existence. When the water recedes they resume farming, though knowing that the next flood will completely sweep their fields away. Yet they must do their best with their little plots of land on the principle of "Drink and be merry, for to-morrow we die." How hard is the lot of these poor honest people! It behoves the Government to devise the best means of saving them from these periodical visitations. Terracing the hill-sides is not the remedy, nor even dredging of rivers. In the control of the rainfall the best artificial contrivances are but a feeble aid to nature which has designed the forests for this important function. The best aid the only way therefore is to husband all the few trees that there may still be, and to form fresh plantations extensively on scientific principles.

Great care should be taken to protect existing forests from fire and from wasteful lumbering. There are two kinds of

FOREST FIRES.

One, called 'Crown-fire', consumes all the leaves and branches on the trees; the other, which destroys all vegetation on the 'forest-floor', is the more dreadful. Forest fires may be caused by the spontaneous combustion of trees in a thunderstorm, or by accidents, or by incendiarism committed by persons through spite. The first rarely happens; the second frequently. To prevent forest fires, felled trees should not be allowed to dry or rot on the 'forest-floor'; fire should be carefully handled, and fire-barriers constructed. A fire-barrier is a strip of land in a forest, cleared of all vegetation, to prevent the spread of fire. It should be of such a width as to prevent a fire on one side of it leaping across and destroying the vegetation on the other; consequently its width depends upon the vegetation through which it passes. Some also advocate the removal of fallen leaves, twigs, etc., from the 'forest-floor'; but, besides the impracticability of this in a large forest, experts consider it a mistake to do so, as the leaves form the humus, and provide food for the trees.

How a forest should be protected and managed only an expert can advise. But it may not be amiss to give a few broad principles usually observed in a well-regulated forest. Only trees attaining a certain diameter or age are felled, no tree being allowed to die or decay on its 'stool', and the trees to be cut must first be marked by direction of an expert. Along with trees which are destined most permanently to occupy the ground, trees of other kinds are planted as 'nurses', to be gradually removed as the plantation advances in growth. Great attention is paid to the adaptation of trees to climate and soil, and great attention is also paid to drainage, wherever necessary. Lumbering is so carried out as to leave a sufficient number of old trees to protect young growths, and to ensure a constant supply, all vacancies are filled up by either direct sowing of seeds, as is usually done on the continent of Europe, or by trees raised from seed in a nursery, as is the general practice in Great Britain.

FOREST GUARDS

are also employed for the prevention of theft and malicious destruction of trees. There exists in Hongkong an efficient staff of such guards; there is also extant here a law whereby a special rate can be levied by order of the Governor-in-Council on any village in whose neighbourhood trees belonging to Government have been extensively cut or damaged, if the Government is satisfied that the injury was committed by the inhabitants of such village. This rate is to be withdrawn when the damage has ceased, or when evidence has been produced to prove that it was not committed by the inhabitants of such village. It is only by such careful means of protecting and preserving its forests that a country can hope to be free from the evils usually attending on deforestation.

After a forest has been destroyed especially by fire, re-forestation is difficult. The surface of the ground becomes hard and dry; and rain water, instead of being absorbed into the ground, runs off its surface, carrying with it large quantities of soil. The felled young trees cannot live, not only because they need the protection of forest-cover, but because their roots are exposed to the sun and wind by the erosion of the soil. The amount of fertile soil thus

LOST TO CHINA

every year is enormous. If this waste continues, China will in time become a colossal wilderness. This is no exaggeration of language, as a striking example can be found in Bokara. About thirty years ago this kharan was one of the most fertile regions of Central Asia, well-wooded and well-watered. Unfortunately all its great forests have either been cleared by its inhabitants or destroyed by fire within the last twenty-five years; with the consequence that all its waterways have dried up, and its rich soil has been covered by moving sands, which are no longer restrained by barriers of forests. To-day this country is a kind of arid desert

China should profit by this sad example, and by the warning of Professor Chamberlain who, in speaking of the loss of good soil in the United States of America, says: "When our soils are gone, we, too, must go, unless some way is found to feed on raw rock or its equivalent."

Some people are deluded by the notion that if a soil is good for plantation it must be equally suitable for farming which gives a quicker return for their money and labour. Consequently they cut down all trees and convert forests into farms. Sometimes the soil proves to be totally unsuitable for agriculture. But even if it is suitable, the result is invariably disastrous. The fields lack the protection of trees from sun and wind, erosion is caused by rain, and corn-patches on low levels are covered by soil washed down from above. In a short time the farm-land must needs be abandoned, while other harmful results become apparent. This has happened in America, and must have happened in most other countries. But all great nations, except China, have realized these great evils, and have taken measures to remedy them. Besides the careful preservation of what they have, they take great care to make good what they have lost. Natural forests, of which there still remain many in France, Germany and other parts of Europe, are carefully managed; and barren hills and plains, such as the great sandy tracts on the coasts of Pomerania and France, have been covered with wood. This has been accomplished on a scale of extraordinary magnitude in the case of drifting sands, between the rivers Adour and Gironde—an undertaking that was perhaps the most important work of afforestation that has ever been performed in the world. From this it will be seen that land which is incapable of producing any other crop will very often produce trees.

THE WASTE OF NATURAL WEALTH

such as water, soil, forests and coal, in the United States arrested the attention of President Roosevelt who in 1908 inaugurated a policy of conservation of those fundamental resources. "It is ominously evident," said he, "that our natural resources are in the course of rapid exhaustion. We began with an unapproached heritage of forests; more than half the timber is gone. Our natural waterways are not gone, but they have been so injured by neglect that there is less navigation on them now than there was fifty years ago. Finally, we began with soils of unexampled fertility and we have so impoverished them by injudicious use, and by failing to check erosion, that their crop-producing power is diminishing instead of increasing." If this loss gave cause of anxiety to the Administration of the States, a land of plenty, how much more anxiety should the want of forests cause to China whose mountains are, as a Chinese writer has it, like 'the heads of little boys'—shaved and shorn.

When or shortly before

THE NEW TERRITORIES

were added to Hongkong in 1899, trees were cut down wholesale by the natives in fear of expropriation. It has been calculated that as many as 8,000,000 large trees were so destroyed. But when confidence was re-established by the wise rule of the new Government, the people commenced to replant, and there are now many small trees where there were large ones before the date of the wholesale destruction. The Government of Hongkong has during several years past planted plus-trees for the purpose of revenue. Wood is the principal fuel used by the Chinese in this Colony, and at present much of it is imported from the West and East Rivers, from Ying Tak on the North River, from Pakhoi, San On and adjoining districts in Kwong Tung or from Sandakan. The best wood-fuel is that from the West and East Rivers. Its heating power is the highest, and by reason of its being ready for immediate use it is in great demand at the Chinese shops.

THE HONGKONG WOOD

is cheaper than the imported products owing to its moisture, it being put on the market only one or two weeks after felling. It is estimated that the heating power of the fuel in this stage of seasoning is only seven-tenths of that of timber from the East and West Rivers. If, however, its volatile constituents have been expelled to the same degree as the latter, its heating power is about the same. Hitherto the contracts for the purchase of Government timber have been in the hands of small dealers, who find it necessary to dispose of the wood as soon after felling as possible in order that they may obtain funds to meet the expenses incurred. Owing to this method of placing the wood on the market in a moist state the demand for the local product falls much short of what our forests can supply. If some men of capital would make a careful study of the subject, and then secure a contract large enough to be worth their while, there is no doubt that the venture would prove to be remunerative to both themselves and the Government. Thus, besides being beneficial in other respects, the local forests would rapidly become an important source of revenue.

For the supply of fuel and timber alone, if for nothing else, China should adopt an enlightened system of forestry. Her present haphazard method of dealing with her woods, if continued, will sooner or later lead to total deforestation. According to the Returns of Trade issued by the Chinese Customs for 1908

THE VALUE OF TIMBER,

imported into China in that year amounted to Tael 6,429,145. With the development of railways and mines the demand for such material will considerably increase. Apart from this consideration, the soil is getting poorer and poorer by reason of sand and stones being washed over it; almost annually flood and drought carry off an enormous number of her people, and as often millions of tael are spent to repair damage caused by floods, to relieve the sufferers and to dredge the rivers. Every man or every dollar so lost is badly needed by China to-day. No doubt a considerable number of years must elapse before any

PECUNIARY RETURN

is derived from a plantation, but a beginning must be made, and the sooner it is made the

better it will be for China. Some men are being asked why they allow their lands to remain fallow, or why they prefer agriculture to tree-planting, answer with the hackneyed Chinese phrase—"Man grow trees; the next generation gathers the fruits." A selfish view and a short-sighted. Contrast this with the noble sentiment expressed in reference to planting and pruning of trees, by Sir Walter Scott, the creator of so many imperishable characters in the realms of imaginary literature. "There is," he said, "a sort of self-congratulation, a little tickling self-flattery, in the idea that while you are pleasing and amusing yourself, you are seriously contributing to the future welfare of the country. . . . Would that every one had the same lofty conception of his duty to the state as this sunny-natured, large-hearted man! If this generation will not labour for the benefit of the next, and if the next generation will not labour for its next, then in forestry, as in everything else, China will never prosper. For this reason it is better that forests should be in the hands of the state. Though trees seldom yield a direct monetary return to the person who actually plant them, yet the indirect benefits they bestow do not take long to become apparent, such for instance as the improvement of climate and soil, and conservancy of water. Very wise is the Chinese saying—"To make provision for a year, grow trees for ten years; grow trees for a hundred years, and you will be rich." Go into the woods with the axe and till in proper season, and the timber supply will be inexhaustible. If China would now realize the gravity of her position in this matter, and embark on re-afforestation without further delay, if, in this regeneration of her forests, she would adopt the best of all the systems in vogue in Europe and America; if, in the conduct of her woods, she would act on the golden rule laid down by Mencius—then before long many ills from which she is suffering would disappear; her lands, now barren, would again wear the glorious aspect of the past; her soil would be richer; employment would be given to thousands of people whose existence is at present precarious; and a considerable profit would accrue to the state. Then, and not till then, will be the dawn of China's economical greatness.

## Intimations.

JOURNALIST WANTED.

EUROPEAN SUB-EDITOR AND CHIEF REPORTER for the "Times of Malaya" 10th, Perak, Federated Malay States. Applicant must be able to write shorthand, be steady, young and single. Apply, stating salary expected and qualification, to

JACK JENNINGS,  
Managing Editor,  
Times of Malaya, Press, Ltd.  
10th, Perak.

## PABST EXTRACT.

THE best TONIC for keeping in perfect health in the Tropics.

It is a liquid food in predigested form, containing all the bracing, soothing and toning effects of the choicest hops. Nearly Non-alcoholic.

Highly recommended by the local medical profession in cases of Debility after Malaria, from overwork or other causes, Anemia, Nervousness or Dyspepsia. Samples on application.

ALSO JUST RECEIVED—

PABST (American) BEER, in barrels of 120 bottles. In view of the arrival of the American fleet in a few days, please order early, as our stock is limited.

SIEMSEN &amp; CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th December, 1909.

## FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG &amp; CO.,

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS,  
from Shanghai, has re-opened their  
FURNITURE STORE

No. 39, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.  
The only Shop in Hongkong with this name

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

of every description can be made to order in any design required. Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Office, Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson &amp; Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON &amp; Co.

25th May, 1909.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1909.

YEE SING,  
No. 4, D'ARQUILLA STREET.

MANUFACTURE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

in all kinds of hand-made  
DRAWN and EMBROIDERY CHINESE  
LINE GRASS CLOTH, PEWTER  
WARE, &c.,  
all of the best quality.

Hongkong, 17th December, 1909.

## Intimations.

MOTHERS SHOULD KNOW

The troubles with multitudes of girls is a want of proper nourishment and enough of it. Now-a-days they call this condition by the learned name of Anemia. But words change no facts. There are thousands of girls of this kind anywhere between childhood and young ladyhood. Disease finds most of its victims among them. They are too weak and frail to resist. Some of them are passing through the mysterious changes which lead up to maturity and need especial watchfulness and care. Alas, how many break down at this critical period; the story of such losses is the saddest in the history of home. The proper treatment might have saved most of these household treasures, if the mothers had but known of

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION and given it to their daughters, they would have grown to be strong and healthy women. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In building up pale, puny, emaciated children, particularly those troubled with Anemia, Scrofula, Rickets, and Bone and Blood diseases, nothing equals it; its tonic qualities are of the highest order. A Medical Institution says: "We have used your preparation in treating children for coughs, colds and inflammation; its application has never failed us in any case, even the most aggravated bordering on emphysema. The children like it, and it builds up their bodies; many little children owe their lives to it." The more it is used the less will be the ravages of disease from infancy to old age. It is both a food and a medicine—modern, scientific, and effective from the first dose. It never deceives or disappoints, and is the medicinal triumph of our time. "There is no doubt about it," said by chemists.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a BILL OF EXCHANGE No. 5445 dated the 4th November, 1909, drawn by the Hui Tak Bank of Shanghai, China, on the Hui Tak Bank of Canton, China, for \$40,000.00 (Foreign Dollars) payable 10 days after sight has been LOST and a New Bill of Exchange No. 5446 dated the 27th November, 1909, for a similar amount payable one day after sight in lieu of it has since been issued and duly honoured and that no transaction taking place under such original Bill of Exchange No. 5445 will be recognised by the undersigned or by any of the parties to such Bill.

Dated the 24th February, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED. (203)

## "SOLIGNUM."

A PERFECT preservative stain for Wood, Stone, and Brickwork.

It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, the Ravages of Insects and Vermin, (especially the white ant) and the action of the weather.

"Solignum" really does what is claimed for it, as may be seen from the testimonials of the Governments of India, the Sudan, &c.

In Drums and Barrels of various colours.

Prospectus and all further information from

SIEMSEN &amp; CO.,

(Machinery Dept.) Hongkong,

Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1909. (42)

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,500,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.; Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertakes and Executes.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 19th March, 1909. (41)

## JAPANESE MESSAGE

MASSEUR MEIJI SHA,

GRADUATE OF

KOBE MESSAGE SCHOOL.

ATTENDANCE AT

PATIENTS' RESIDENCE.

No. 171, WANCHAI ROAD,

GROUND FLOOR.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1910. (34)

## NOTICE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years.

He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write care of Hongkong Telegraph office or direct to 37, Hollywood Road, and floor.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1910. (31)



Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

Watson's HYGIENOL

AND

BUBONIC PLAGUE

It has been proved by repeated experiments that "WATSON'S HYGIENOL" is the most potent agent for the destruction of fleas, especially rat fleas.

It has now been proved that Plague is conveyed to human beings by means of fleas from rats which have died of this disease.

All risk of infection can be avoided by washing the floors, etc., or sprinkling where the fleas are likely to be with a dilute solution of "WATSON'S HYGIENOL". A teaspoonful to a pint of water, or a teacupful to three gallons, makes a solution of the strength required for this purpose.

HYGIENOL IS A POWERFUL DISINFECTANT AND GERMICIDE

Price per Pint ..... 50 cents  
" " Gallon ..... \$2.00

A. S. WATSON & CO. LIMITED,

HONGKONG DISPENSARY  
and  
KOWLOON DISPENSARY.  
Hongkong, and February, 1910

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1910.

The Opium Farm.

NEW LEASE OPENS TO-DAY.

THE NEW CONDITIONS.

DIG RISE IN PRICES - FARMER'S GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

To-day the new Farmer entered upon his lease of the Hongkong Opium Farm for a period of three years at a slightly-reduced rental as compared with that paid for the monopoly by his predecessor during the preceding triennial period. As may be remembered, there were four tenders made at the time that the Farm was put up for offer of tenure, the respective tenders being (per month) as follows:-

Ku Yiu-shan Leung, Kin-sang, and Ng Ming-sau ..... \$98,750  
Ho Shai-kit ..... 98,600  
Luk Yau ..... 96,000  
She Yung-luk ..... 1,000

The tender accepted by the Government was that of Mr. Ho Shai-kit, representing the Tai Yau Syndicate. The annual income from their lease of the Farm will amount to \$1,183,000, or \$258,800 less than what had been paid for the monopoly by the previous Farmer. This small reduction in the tender is rather remarkable in view of the new anti-opium regulations that have come into force with their prohibitory clauses towards a decrease in the number of public opium divans and their possible entire extinction.

As a matter of fact that extinction has now become an accomplished fact and dating from to-day no opium divans are allowed in the Colony.

THE GOVERNOR'S PESSIMISM.

It is worthy of remark that when His Excellency the Governor made reference to the Opium Farm lease in speaking to the Colonial Estimates in September last, he anticipated a falling-off in the value of the New Farm for some five lakhs of dollars and H.E. expressed the hope that the pledge given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to approach Parliament to give a substantial contribution towards the Colony's loss by reason of the gradual closing of the opium divans would result in a solution being voted by Parliament in the aid of Hongkong of some \$550,000. It was therefore with no ordinary feelings of equal-

mity that the Government found the tender prices so well maintained as they were, and the loss to be incurred under the new lease is so comparatively small that it did not in any very serious way affect the Colonial Estimates for the current financial year.

THE FARMER'S PESSIMISM.

Since the tenders were made and the selection of the Tai Yau Company's offer accepted, the conditions attaching to the opium traffic have very greatly altered to the detriment of the rival bidders in general and to that of the successful tenderer in particular. Apart altogether from the partial or entire closing of the divans, the main factor in the situation which the Farmer is called upon to face is the tremendous increase that has taken place in the price of the raw drug. If the Government had postponed the taking of tenders for one more month it is a notorious fact that they would not have been the recipients of offers of such magnitude as were made by the various tenderers.

RISE IN RAW OPIUM.

In August last the price of Indian opium was below \$1,000 per chest; in September it was a little over \$1,000; in October the price rose to \$1,200. The lease of the Farm was advertised for 31st of August, tenders to be received up to that time only. About the 30th of August, however, the Government postponed the acceptance of tenders, on account (as the Governor then explained) of the necessity for consolidating the opium laws of the Colony, especially as they affected the imposition of morphia, the Government deeming it inadvisable to extend the period for tenders for the new Farm until 30th September. It is quite on the cards, as already mentioned, that had another month been added to the period during which tenders were acceptable nothing like the successful tender could have been secured.

To-day raw opium has enhanced in price to nearly \$7,000 per chest, or roughly, 100 per cent. as compared with the price of raw opium ruling in September when the tenders were sent in. As a result of this enhancement in the price of the raw material, the prospects for the new farmer, who took over to-day, cannot be regarded as particularly bright.

NEW CONDITIONS.

It should be explained that although this abnormal increase in the price of raw opium began to make itself felt during the old "farmer's tenure of the lease, it did not affect him to any appreciable extent because of the fact that he had enough stock in hand to tide him over until his lease expired, whereby he was a considerable gainer, as his reserve stock had been bought when the market ruled low and the retail prices were increased in proportion as the prices of the wholesale material went up. On the other hand, the new Farmer will not be able to look very far forward as he must take delivery at one month from the importers, such as Sassoons and the Messers and Patna firms.

CLOSING OF THE DIVANS.

An additional restriction has been put upon the possible extent of the Farmer's earnings by reason of the closing of the opium divans. Although it was commonly known that the lease of the Opium Farm was made and accepted subject to a diminution of the number of opium divans in the Colony, with a proviso also, that a total eradication of these places might be called for under the pledges extracted from the Colony by the Home Government, it was not a matter of general belief that the utter extinction of the divans would be called for; nor is it very widely understood amongst the public at large that this ultimate step would be taken. Such, however, is the case, and to-day there is not a single opium divan left in the Colony.

It is not within the province of this article to discuss the pros and cons of this question, but there need be no hesitation in stating the views of men who have had many years' experience in the administration of the Opium Laws and these simply amount to this: that the closing of the divans, whilst restricting the Farmer in the operation of his monopoly, will not in any way help to eradicate the abuse of the drug nor lead to a higher state of communal morality in this regard.

Under the old conditions the Farmer had the right of supervision of divans by means of his revenue staff and abuses were carefully suppressed when they were found to have come into being in spite of preventive measures. Under the new conditions, the habits of those divans—who, it must be remembered, are all of the hard-working coolie class—will still get their quantum of opium, and consume it in private houses where little restriction can be placed, upon the traffic, or else they will take themselves to the consumption of drugs more deleterious far than opium ever has been proved to be. Such is the view one hears generally by men who have had long experience in the traffic. As regards the rich consumer, the conditions for him remain unchanged, as he will continue to take as much or as little of the drug as he pleases in his own house, whatever be the conditions and whatever the price.

TASTES IN OPIUM.

Mr. Chan Kai Ming, the Secretary of the Opium Farm (in conversation with a *Telegraph* representative this afternoon), remarked upon the fact that whilst in the interior of China native opium was taken of choice, in the Coast Patna was preferred. Along with the Indian drug, native opium, as well as Malwa and Persian, has gone up in price enormously.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that although the Farm has changed hands and been taken over, the organisation of the head quarters and preventive staff remains practically the same as it was under the old regime. Mr. Chan Kai Ming, who as Secretary was so successful under the old Opium Farmer, remains in the same capacity with the new Farmer, and there is little doubt that under his able secretarial guidance, which accounts for so much in a concern of this kind, the Farmer will enjoy a successful lease notwithstanding the adverse conditions which appear at the present moment to threaten such a consummation.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE *Malay Mail* advocates the establishment of a Bank at Teluk Anson.

It is reported from Penang that Ayer Kuning is shortly to be refitted as a sterling company in London.

THE Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd., will pay a dividend of twenty-seven dollars per share for 1909.

Lieut.-Col. Bayard and the Officers of the Buffs will be "At Home" on Saturday, 5th inst., at the Race Course on the occasion of the Regimental Race Meeting. The first race will be at 2.30 p.m.

A JAPANESE man-of-war will attend the celebration of the centenary of the independence of the Argentine Republic on March 24, and will then proceed to London and stay a few days in the Thames.

At a meeting of the directors of the Shanghai Sugar and Ice Company, Ltd., on 22nd ult., a final dividend of 33 per cent was recommended upon the preference shares and 3 per cent upon ordinary shares. The interim dividends for the first half of last year were, respectively, Tls. 1.75 and Tls. 1.

Mr. R. McKenna, First Lord of the Admiralty, in reply to Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., stated that the gun-trials of H.M.S. *Invincible* had been delayed owing to small defects in the experimental torpedoes which had been fitted. The trials were begun on 23rd inst.

M. Veroot, a chemist attached to the Pasteur Institute at Nankang in Indo-China, is coming out to the F. M. S. Java, and Oeylon on a special mission to inquire into the cultivation of Hevea rubber. These researches will be pursued for the benefit of the planting community in Indo-China. M. Veroot expects to be in these parts this month.

THE Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:-

Three Patients .....	\$ 50
C. J. Gaupp & Co. ....	15
J. R. Michael & Co. ....	15
C. Montague Eds., Esq. ....	15
D. Dorabjee, Esq. ....	15
Patell & Co. ....	15
W. H. Wickham, Esq. ....	15
C. Abdoola & Co. ....	11
Abdoolally Ebrahim & Co. ....	10
Dorabjee & Son. ....	10
A. Decher, Esq. ....	10
Aquarius Co. ....	10
Aagaard Thoresen & Co. ....	10

In a report, dated 9th ult., relative to the rat-catching in Kowloon, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health writes:-My last report on the number of rats taken in Kowloon was brought up to December 23rd, 1909. During the remaining eight days of that month there were taken in Old Kowloon 314 rats and in Kowloon City 9 rats, giving a daily average take of 39.25 and 1.125, respectively. During January, 1910, 1,482 rats were taken in Old Kowloon, giving a daily average of 47.8 and 97 to Kowloon City, giving a daily average of 3.1. This last figure is an improvement on preceding ones, while the former is slightly below the figure for Old Kowloon in my last report (50.1), but considerably better than that of the previous report (40.3). All traps and bird lime boards were filled in for examination on January 25th and have not yet been re-issued. (It is proposed to re-issue them after Chinese New Year). Otherwise the number of rats taken in January would probably have been greater.

MARKET FOR ABERDEEN.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT PROPOSAL.

The following minutes were considered at the Sanitary Board meeting this afternoon:- Secretary.-In view of the fact that a large number of hawkers sell food at Aberdeen and Apichau which in other parts of the Colony may only be sold in the market and that the population of these two villages is now sufficient to warrant action being taken to safeguard the food supply, I recommend the construction of a small market and a slaughter house at Aberdeen for the favourable consideration of the Board.

The matter has, I believe, been considered on various occasions but up to the present neither a market nor a slaughter house has been built. The latter is certainly as important as the former. The slaughter house contractor pays an annual fee to Government for the privilege of slaughtering swine in Aberdeen and Apichau, it is therefore essential that he should be provided by Government with a properly constructed and properly drained building in which to carry on this work. The danger of allowing fish, poultry, meat and vegetables to be hawked round the streets where it is impossible to control their sale in any way constitute a strong reason to warrant the construction of a market forthwith. The C. V. S. concurs in the above recommendations, the adoption of which he considers desirable to safeguard the food supply of the Colony.

E. D. C. WOLFE,  
H. S. D.

Hon. Registrar-General minutes:-I agree as to the slaughter-house, but as to market I think Shaikwan has a prior claim. The accommodation there is insufficient. Director of Public Works.-It is intended to erect a small market at Aberdeen for market purposes, the site for which has, however, to be reclaimed before the work can be undertaken.

MALARIA IN THE GARRISON.

COLONEL BEDFORD'S MEMORANDUM.

The following letter and its enclosure were laid on the table of the Sanitary Board this afternoon:-

Headquarters,  
South China Command,  
15th February, 1910.

Sir,-You might, perhaps, like to have a copy of a memorandum to Commanding Officers, concerning Malaria in this Garrison, which I have circulated.

I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Sanitary Board for the valuable help afforded by it in obtaining improvements in the condition of affairs at Shaikwan.

I think that you will agree with me that the results are most encouraging. With reference to the "Sanitarium" I am of opinion that Malaria would still be rampant there, were it occupied during the summer and autumn, until the whole condition of the large and extensive bazaar which runs passed under the Sanitarium Barracks, has been taken in hand and remedied—this is, of course, a very big undertaking—I have etc.

W. G. A. BEDFORD,  
Colonel, P.M.O.  
The Head of the Sanitary Department.

MEMORANDUM.

Last April I issued a Memorandum (copy attached), to officers R.A.M.C. which was also circulated for the information of Officers Commanding Corps etc. concerning Malaria in this Garrison, and urging all in authority to help towards reducing the very large incidence of this disease amongst our soldiers.

I am now happy and thankful to be in a position to state that the figures for last year (1909) show a most gratifying comparison with those of the previous year.

The number of admissions for Malarial disease fell from 515 in 1908 to 268 last year or a diminution of practically a half. These figures compare most favourably with those of the year which hitherto carried the palm for the smallest malarial admission rate in the whole history of the garrison, viz. 1907. The admission rate for that year was 106.0 per 1,000 of strength; whereas the rate for last year was only 53.4 per 1,000 of strength; or taken at the present strength of the European Garrison (10 which these figures alone apply), it represents a decrease of more than 100 admissions for Malarial disease, compared with the former lowest record in the history of this Command.

To turn to the Cantonment of Lyemum—a glance at the accompanying chart will show the enormous improvement effected in the health of the Garrison there.

In 1908 the admission rate was 760 per 1,000 of strength a figure only equalled by that for the Garrison of Hongkong in 1903, before mosquito nets were issued, and therefore many of the present precautions against Malarial disease had been undertaken. Last year the admission rate at Lyemum fell to 350 per 1,000; and although, I trust that no one will be satisfied to allow it to remain there, yet the improvement is as startling as it is gratifying, for it must be remembered that the great improvements effected at Shaikwan, and its environs were not completed until six months of the year had passed.

In January of 1908 there were 13 admissions to hospital from Lyemum for Malaria; this January there were 3.

I trust the Garrison will appreciate the sympathetic attitude of the Colonial Government in their action of Shaikwan, as soon as the conditions of affairs there had been brought to their notice, and the remedies for the evils existing suggested to them.

It is regretted that all the trouble and money expended at the Sanitarium was without avail, but the conditions obtaining there are outside military control, and cannot be obviated by any care on our part. The Barrack has now been evacuated.

These encouraging results of the work of all (both regimental and medical) during last year, can anyone say that such work has been thrown away, or that labour has been in vain? Please look at the black column in the chart, notice that they have risen in Singapore, in Ceylon, in India, Mauritius and West Africa, while "our" column has shrunk very considerably and we are beginning to wipe out the incubus, or we are long attached to Hongkong, of being one of the most unhealthy stations at which British troops can serve.

Let me, therefore, as head of the Medical Service of this command, once more beg of all concerned to continue to press forward the work in which we have embarked, and to endeavour to shorten once again the black column under the heading "Hongkong", by the time that 1910 has run its course.

(a) All corps have now supplied by the C.R.E. with plans showing the area of bush, clearing for which work is responsible. I trust that this work of clearing will be rigidly maintained all anti-malarial work by the vicinity of barracks and inhabited quarters; that an eye will be kept on cisterns, drains, gutters, and eaves-gutters (a fruitful source of trouble), and any collections of water near barracks.

(b) That mosquito nets will be religiously used, and that those in authority will take steps to ensure this being done; that these nets may be regularly examined, and all holes or slits forthwith repaired.

(c) Men should be warned against sitting about after sundown, with bare arms and necks, exposed to the bites of mosquitoes.

(d) The ceilings and dark corners of Barrack rooms should be frequently brushed over with a broom or "turkish" in order to destroy any insects breeding there.

RENT DISPUTE AT THE SUM-MARY COURT.

A QUESTION OF DISTRESS WARRANTS.

Before Mr. Justice Compertz, Puisne Judge, at the Summary Court this morning, an interpleader action was heard. Mr. E. Davidson, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. S. W. Tao was for the execution creditor (Tao Sin Yip), the third party being the Sam Woo firm.

Mr. Davidson stated that the claimant was the proprietor of the Wing Chun shop on the ground floor of 11, Tung Street. The shop did not occupy the whole of the ground floor but was situated on the right side and on the opposite side was the shop of the Sam Woo firm, who were the lessees of the whole of the ground floor and who sub-let one-half of the ground-floor to the plaintiff for \$25 per month. The claimant's shop was a curios-dealer's establishment, and was quite distinct from the defendant's shop, which carried on a tailoring business. On the 18th February last, a warrant of distress was issued by the Court to distrain the goods and chattels on plaintiff's premises for the sum of \$450, being amount due for ten months' rent. From the facts he would state—and the bailiff would agree with that view—there could be no doubt that the goods of the Wing Chun were never in apparent possession of the Sam Woo.

His Lordship—I would like to know your position, Mr. Tao. Do you hold that you are entitled to the goods?

Mr. Tao—Yes, my Lord.

Mr. Davidson—I am willing to concede that to my friend and as far as that is concerned we are on common ground. But it is quite clear that a sub-tenant is liable to distress. For some reason, the local Ordinance was so drawn up as to modify this position altogether. If my friend's position is correct, my client would have the right of action—against the bailiff and possibly the landlord for trespass. The case practically arises out of a claim for trespass.

His Lordship—It's a short cut to it.

The plaintiff (Heng Pak Lam) was called into the witness-box.

Mr. Tao—My Lord, the witness is not Heng Pak Lam at all. He is merely impersonating that person and is therefore perjurying himself. I only wish to be fair to my friend.

His Lordship (To witness)—Are you quite sure you are Heng Pak Lam?—I am quite sure. Are you quite sure you are not merely a relation?—I am quite sure.

Mr. Tao—Do all your neighbours know you by the name of Heng Pak Lam?—My neighbours don't know me.

What? You have lived in Hongkong for nineteen years and your neighbours don't know your name?—My own name is Ah Yau but my marriage name is Pak Lau.

After argument was heard on both sides, the issue was decided in favour of the plaintiff.

CONSERVANCY CONTRACTOR.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following report and minute were submitted to the meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon:-

On the first inst. we dealt with two sets of charges:-

1. Against the City Conservancy Contractor (charges attached).

2. Against the Shaikwan Conservancy and Scavenging Contractor (charges attached). With reference to (1) we found all the charges proved and fixed the contractor \$1.00 for each attendant who was absent, viz. \$15.00 in all on charges 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 on each of the charges 3 and 4. We further warned him to be more prompt in attending to complaints and in remedying breaches of his contract. Total fine \$15.00.

With reference to (2) we found both charges proved and also that the contractor had made no effort to comply with the terms of his contract as far as there were two matters, the providing of covers for night soil receptacles and the storing of refuse elsewhere than in the place authorized, were concerned, and therefore fined him \$10.00 on each charge. Total fine \$20.00.

E. W. C. WOLFE,  
Chairman.  
A. W. BREWIN,  
LAUCH PAU.

Secretary.—Please circulate the following:- Charges against the City Conservancy Contractor.

1. That he on the 20th day of January did fail to provide caretakers at the following latrines at the time stated contrary to clause 14 of his contract.

Po Yoo Street ..... 12.10 p.m.—1

Sai Ying Poo Market ..... 12.20 p.m.—1

Shek Tung Tai ..... 12.30 p.m.—1

Old Western ..... 1.45 p.m.—2

Possession Point ..... 1.35 p.m.—3

(On visiting the above buildings on 25.1.10 there were still no caretakers to be found).

2. That he did fail to provide caretakers at 7 a.m. on 21st January, 1910, at any of the latrines in Health Districts 6, 7, 8 and 9 on the Praya contrary to clause 14 of his contract.

On the 26th inst. at 6.30 a.m. there were still no attendance at the aforesaid latrines).

(3) That on the 20th day of January he did allow the Conservancy boats No 6 and 9 to lie alongside the Praya wall at 3.20 and 2.30 p.m. respectively contrary to clause 3 of his contract.

4. That 7.11.10 he did allow the Praya wall with no crew on Board at 4 p.m. contrary to clause 3 of his contract.

5. That on the 21st January, 1910 he did fail to provide an attendant at the Ship Street latrine at 7.45 a.m. contrary to Clause 14 of his contract.

6. That on the 26.1.10 he did fail to provide attendants at the Robinson Road latrine at 6.30 a.m. and at the Wong Nei Cheung Recreation Ground latrine at 7.30 a.m. contrary to Clause 14 of his contract.

E. D. C. WOLFE,  
H. S. D.

THE ALLANA CASE.

AGAIN REMANDED.

Before Mr. E. R. Hallifax, First Vice Magistrate, this morning, the case was continued in which S. E. Allana is charged by S. A. Marican with the alleged embezzlement of a gold watch and chain and obnoxious sum of \$250 under false pretences. Mr. R. W. Goldring prosecuted and Mr. F. P. Hett appeared for the defendant.

S. A. Marican, cross-examined, stated that he purchased the business of S. E. Allana and Company on the 2nd November last. The assignment was prepared by Mr. John Hastings, of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings. He could not remember the date on which Allana filed his petition in bankruptcy.

Mr. Hett—I suggest it was filed on the following day.

Marican—Perhaps so, but I cannot say exactly. I can remember things concerning my own business. I remember what occurred since the purchase. The question of the assignment was afterwards argued in Court, when Mr. Hastings acted for him. The Judge set aside the assignment and the matter was compromised. I think Messrs. Hastings and Hastings prepared the bankruptcy petition of Allana. I am not quite certain on this point, but I believe that Messrs. Hastings and Hastings told me so. I remember that the Court ordered me to pay the costs. I cannot suggest why the Court should have made me pay the costs of Allana's bankruptcy. I paid on Allana's account the fees for his discharge, as he said he had no money in hand. If I had paid the money on Allana's account it should have been debited against Allana's wages. If the amount had been debited, it should have been in the books. It was debited against the shop in Moosa's bankruptcy. I told Allana I would pay him between \$50 and \$75 a month. He was to be paid \$50 at first and then have his salary raised to \$75 but I did not mention a special period for the rise. The arrangement was made about two days after I had got the shop. Allana's salary was never raised. He worked from November to August and on several occasions asked for either an increase or a bonus. Up to July his salary was \$50. After that I had to send him away for not properly attending to his work and visiting disreputable houses. He came to me and said he felt sorry for what he had done and promised to pay attention to his work and I offered him \$50 a month and 33 1/3 per cent on the net profits, as well as allowing him his wages at the rate of \$100 a month for the past period. From the beginning of August he was to have a fixed salary of \$50 and 33 1/3 per cent on the net profits. It was necessary for Allana to consult me on all matters. On occasions when he wanted money, he consulted me and I gave him power to use certain sums. Allana drew the money as required and entered it in the rough cash book. He drew \$100.00 for the month of April in Moosa's handwriting. In July he drew \$105, in June \$84.10 and in May \$47. He drew the money and entered it in the rough cash book. I bought him a ticket for Bombay and gave him \$100 odd. I know that on that day I gave him the \$100 he asked for \$50. The ticket to Bombay cost \$280 odd, so that Allana had received from me about \$200. I never promised to give him \$2,500 nor did I make out a promissory note for that amount. I did not sign one for the amount and I never swore on the head of my child that I would send him \$2,500 when he got to Bombay. I never saw a promissory note. I remember receiving from Allana a letter in which he asked for a further sum of \$2,500 in addition to the passage ticket—and the money I had already given him. I also remember receiving another letter complaining of ill-treatment. In reply to these letters, I wrote to Allana and threatened him with legal proceedings for embezzlement. I first discovered that Allana had embezzled money on the 19th August. Moosa was arrested on the afternoon of the 23rd October. He came up with Mr. Goldring in a chair at half-past three and Allana was arrested later in the afternoon. He was kept in Court till about six and came out with Mr. Hett, who would not allow me to arrest Allana.

The case was remanded.

FRUIT LICENCES.

REDUCTION IN COST PROPOSED.

The following minutes were laid before the Sanitary Board this afternoon:-

H. S. D.—I recommend for the consideration of the Board the reduction of the fee for licences to sell fruit outside the Markets outside Victoria from three dollars a quarter to two.

I do not think there is much profit on the sale of fruit, and the individual business of each man is small. It is preferable that the fruit should be sold in a shop to being sold by a man "squatting" in the gutter or on the side-walk. The fee for a hawker's licence comes to a dollar a quarter so the proposed fee for these licences will be still twice that of a hawker's licence.

A. W. BREWIN,  
R. G.

Secretary.—With reference to the attached minute by the Hon. R. G. recommending the reduction of market license fees to \$2 per quarter in outlying districts I regret that I must oppose this reduction. The fruit sellers in question can well afford to pay \$5.00 per quarter as they had shops before, they were licensed and could not properly be termed hawkers. They have all paid the fee at Shaikwan and I have received no complaints as to its being a heavy charge.

I would also submit for consideration the resolution of the Board passed 16.2.10 when the fee for the City of Victoria and Kowloon were raised but those for outlying districts were allowed to remain at the original figure \$5.00 per quarter. I attach copy of a letter addressed to Hon. C. B. by the Secretary, dated 18.2.10 on this subject.

E. D. C. WOLFE,  
H. S. D.



## INDUSTRIES OF HONGKONG.

## THEIR RISE AND DEVELOPMENT.

(Specially Written for the "Hongkong Telegraph.")

## XI.—IN ABERDEEN.

Whilst somewhat circumscribed as regards the number of its industries, the village, or rather the congeries of villages, known generally as Aberdeen has the distinction of 'excelling in two very important directions, industrially considered. Aberdeen may be said to occupy a regretfully unique position among the many smaller centres of population that have grown with the growth of the City of Victoria, and it is rather a deplorable fact that there is no apparent likelihood at present of any such development ensuing as that with which both Yau-mai and Shaukiwan have been blessed and which is almost sure to be participated in by the New Territories when the Canton-Kowloon Railway shall have been got into full working order.

As a matter of fact, from the earliest days of the Colony until more recent times the village and port of Aberdeen bore an unsavoury reputation on account of the pitiful proclivities of their populace both ashore and afloat; nor was it strange that such should be the case, for the turbulence of the different

## FACTIONS AND CLANS.

that went to make up the communities caused the name to be a by-word all over the Colony. Of course, all that is changed, and there is now no more peaceable or law-abiding citizens in all the outlying regions.

It was at Aberdeen that the first dry dock in the Colony was established some quarter of a century ago, with a length on keel blocks of 430 feet; a breadth at entrance of 84 feet; and a depth of 23 feet over all at ordinary Spring tides. The Aberdeen Dock, however, cannot for the present be numbered amongst the active industries, for it now lies idle and its fate remains unknown until the present upheaval in the docking business of Hongkong and Kowloon brings forth a definite result.

It will be a pity if the Dock be closed down altogether, both on account of the workmen who must necessarily be ousted from employment and of the set-back which it will inflict upon Aberdeen itself, for in the latter regard the place is already in a state of stagnation as far as further new developments are concerned, whatever may be the prosperity and maintained productiveness of those industries still remaining. Of the other fields of activity that Aberdeen presents to the observer, first mention, perhaps, ought to be made of the

## FISHING INDUSTRY.

of which Aberdeen waters may be said to have been the principal centre ever since the Colony was established. When the fishing junks are all gathered into the Aberdeen Harbour, say at China New Year or any other festival, there is a veritable "forest of masts" to be seen, whilst even at ordinary times the number of fishing boats of all kinds at anchor is no less remarkable than the scene of animation made up by the first of small craft continually moving to and fro between the shore and the shipping or across to the island of "Little Hongkong." Fresh fish in great quantities are daily sent round to Hongkong, whilst a still greater amount is salted, cured and dried for export to less favoured places in the East, and this traffic, though almost impossible of computation in value, must represent one of the most productive of Hongkong exports.

As a collateral of the fishing, it is only natural that boat-building in various forms should take an important part in the industrial activities of the port on the South ern side of Hongkong Island. Both on the Aberdeen side and on the opposite shore of "Little Hongkong" there are numerous establishments where craft of all kinds are constructed, varying from sampans and slipper boats to junks of upwards of 1,000 piculs capacity. It is a notable fact, by the way, that within recent years—especially since the occurrence of the

## DISASTROUS TYPHOON.

of 1906—the prices for junk and boat-building have enhanced enormously. Of course, the reason is not far to seek: For in former years of immunity from typhonic disaster the junk people had no difficulty whatever in getting security from the shore money-holders. But when the great blow occurred some four years ago the fishing fleet suffered tremendous damage—one might almost say annihilation—with the result that the guarantors as well as those who had previously figured as junk-owners lost heavily on their investments; the security offered by fishing craft became depreciated; and in the result the cost of production of new vessels was increased by about 100 per cent. Whereas before that lamentable event a junk of 500 to 700 piculs (less fittings) could be got from the builders for say \$1 per picul tonnage, the same class of junk cannot now be produced for less than \$1,500 to \$1,600.

But whilst the fishing, fish-curing and boat-building industries have been in existence for untold generations, perhaps the most remarkable industry in Aberdeen is to be found in the

## PAPER FACTORY.

belonging to the Tai Shing Paper Manufacturing Company. This enterprise ranks amongst the leading concerns financed and managed by purely Chinese influences and reflects upon its founder, Mr. Lau Yan Pau, the highest credit for the business acumen and soundness of judgment which are characteristics of his countrymen.

It is more than twenty years ago that Mr. Lau first embraced the project for the establishment of a paper factory in Hongkong for the supply of a superior class of paper to meet the demand emanating from China generally and from every country in which Chinese found a settlement. The result was that the factory became an *ad hoc* success in 1901. The promoter, having looked around for a suitable site, fixed upon the one now occupied by the factory at Aberdeen village.

After negotiations with the Government an area of 60,000 square feet on the sea-front was acquired with a fine catchment area for the fresh water required for factory purposes. Simultaneously with the construction of the works,

## A GREAT DAM.

was erected on the hill side to form a reservoir, capable of serving not only the factory but the whole village with filtered water, it being a stipulation on the part of the Government that they should reserve part of the water so collected for the use of the villagers and floating population.

The buildings themselves were erected with a special view to the nature of the business to be carried on in them. Messrs. Leigh and Orange were the architects, and the best local talent available was also employed in arranging the disposition of the engineering appliances. When the buildings were completed, machinery of the most up-to-date type by Messrs. Bertram Limited, Edinburgh, M.S., was installed, under the surveillance of experts from Home.

Meanwhile the management had not been behindhand in making everything ready for supplies of the raw material used in paper-making to be sent forward. Collecting agencies were established in every conceivable district and soon after the factory machinery was pronounced to be in good order the work of production was in full swing. As is generally known, mostly all paper is

## MADE FROM RAGS.

That produced by the Tai Shing is entirely so made. The enormous quantities of rags that are annually converted into paper at the famous Aberdeen factory are got from all parts of China and are sent here by agents who have establishments in the different ports on the coast. These refuse clothes, etc., are all brought to Aberdeen by junks which are able to anchor just opposite the factory for the discharge of their cargoes.

When these many coloured and variegated masses of rags are unloaded preparatory to treatment in the mill, one cannot help wondering where on earth they came from, for they include remnant specimens of clothing worn by every race under the sun or so it would appear at first sight. But soon a change comes over the scene. First of all the rags are boiled with chemicals; then are beaten to a fine fibre by beating machines; and lastly run into the paper-making machine, which rolls them out in continuous sheets, to be cut up and "finished" as required. This

## FINISHING PROCESS.

includes quite a gradation of processes. First of all there comes the general overhauling of the bad sheets, the perfect article is packed into reams or bales as the case may be and is then ready for the market.

There is also a great deal of what is known in the trade as "broke"—that is to say, broken paper, which product is specially treated and cut into convenient lengths and sizes.

Needless to remark, the machinery, all duplicated, employed in the factory is of the most modern and approved pattern, driven by powerful steam engines, and has been kept always at a high standard of efficiency as the paper-making craft has advanced in Europe. The works are lighted by electricity, generated by the firm's own plant on the premises. Over 100 workmen in all are employed in the factory, which runs night and day throughout the year with the exception of a 24-hours' stoppage every Friday and one month's cessation at China New Year for a thorough overhaul.

The products of the Aberdeen Paper Factory are exported not only to China and Japan but to every country in the world where Chinese emigrants find a home, and are famed in their place of manufacture no less than abroad for excellence of quality and texture.

## CANTON DAY BY DAY.

## TRAMWAY FOR THE CITY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 28th February. Some time last year, when H. E. Chang Jen Chun was Viceroy of the Liang Kwang provinces, the local gentry submitted to him a suggestion to the effect that the Canton city wall should be demolished and a tramway be built in its place for the convenience of the residents, as well as to avoid traffic congestion. H. E. Chang was then greatly in favour of the suggestion and he accordingly memorialised the Throne on the subject requesting Imperial sanction to carry the scheme into effect. On the occurrence of the recent riots in Canton, the city gates were closed for several days to prevent the rioters rushing the city and the city wall was therefore considered by the officials as a strong defensive measure. At a conference with his subordinates H. E. Viceroy Yuan strongly objected to the proposed removal of the city wall, so the tramway project has been dropped.

## RIFLES MISSING.

It is learnt that six hundred and twenty-four rifles, seventy-six ponies and a quantity of ammunition are missing as a result of the recent riots and there is no means of tracing the lost arms and stores.

## OFFICIAL SEALS.

The official seals in all yamens in the city of Canton were re-opened to-day for the transaction of public business after the China New Year holidays.

## ANOTHER MEETING.

An official despatch has been received by the Viceroy from the officials of the Lu Ting province reporting that, on the 13th day of this moon, the soldiers there, about two hundred in number, mutinied, but so serious consequences resulted. The mutineers are now at large, and steps have been taken for their arrest.

The Japanese Consul at Harbin has protested against the action of the Russian police in hauling down the sign-board over premises occupied by the Japanese agent of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau. The agent is suing for compensation.

## TYTAM WATER.

## EXAMINATIONS DISCLOSE CONTAMINATION.

The following papers were laid before the members of the Sanitary Board at their meeting this afternoon:

The examinations marked "A" were all made before the emptying and cleansing of the Albany Service reservoir, that marked "B" after. These examinations show clearly that the service reservoir had become contaminated; there being an increase both in the total number of micro-organisms and in the number of B. Coli as compared with what was found in the water as it left the filter beds.

The beneficial effect of cleansing the service reservoir is seen on comparing "B" with "A." Both the fish and the mud sediment then found in it contained many micro-organisms. B. Coli was isolated from the latter but not from the former. The Government Analyst reports 5% of organic matter in the mud (report attached), thus making it a suitable soil for micro-organisms to flourish in.

The possibility of contaminations being washed down the hill side into this open reservoir of filtering water is too obvious to require dilating upon. In England and on the Continent it is usual to roof in such reservoir, the other similar reservoirs in Hongkong are roofed in. I would urge strongly the advisability of this being done in the case of the Albany Service reservoir.

E. A. SHAW, Bacteriologist.

## TYTAM WATER FILTERED.

Source of Sample: Taken from Gauge Basin Albany Filter Beds.

Remarks: Unsatisfactory for drinking purposes.

## TYTAM WATER.

Source of Sample: Taken from tap in Yard at No. 1 Motor House Garden Road.

Remarks: A satisfactory drinking water. Mr. A. Shelton Hooper minced it quite agree the reservoir should be covered. I advocated this months ago.

The Hon. R. G.: The roofing in of this reservoir was recommended by Mr. Chadwick, I think. The water seems worse below the pumping station than in the conduit or than above the station. How is this?

Hon. D. P. W.: The roofing over of this reservoir is naturally one of the improvements to be water supply that the Government contemplates. The filter beds have now been extended and improved at a large cost and plan, etc., are in hand for the roofing of the reservoir.

## THE KIDNAPPING CURSE.

## WHAT ARE THE AUTHORITIES DOING?

Despite the utmost rigidity exercised when dealing with the class of people who carry on a systematic traffic in children, the crime of kidnapping seems to be on the increase day by day. From unimpeachable sources we learn that a few days ago an Indian child aged six years disappeared from the home of its parents and as it is feared that the child has fallen into the clutches of one of these merciless and unscrupulous men, the parents are greatly agitated over their misfortune. Besides the above incident, the news has been bruited about that not many days ago, a Chinese infant was picked up on the roadway by a certain member of the nefarious gang; placed in a ricksha and taken on board a Canton-bound steamer, doubtless to be sold in the neighbouring city. Probably the Police at the time of writing have brought the criminal to book but what has transpired in the first case, we have not the slightest notion. That such a state of affairs should exist in a British Colony is hard to believe, but the fact remains that the Police are apparently unable to cope with the evil, for what reasons it is not our province to inquire. The question which suggests itself is, therefore, "Do the Police provide sufficient protection?" Either the Police Force is hopelessly inadequate or there is gross negligence of duty. We do not for a moment hold the latter view and this theory being eliminated, the root of the whole trouble is at once made apparent. It is hardly fair for harsh critics to rent the air with cries of "Where are the Police?" as the Force, handicapped as they are with insufficiency of men, have already worked wonders. We would venture to suggest that the powers that be provide the proper quota of men to each district in order to enable them to effectually cope with an evil which threatens to assume serious proportions and which if allowed to follow its own course must surely be a blot to the fair name of the Colony.

## BURGLARY IN S. J. DAVID &amp; CO.

## DRAWERS BROKEN OPEN AND DIAMOND RING STOLEN.

Early in the morning of the 10th ultimo, the premises of Messrs. S. J. David and Company were entered by burglars, who made short work of a certain chest of drawers, in one of which a diamond ring and some other articles of jewellery reposed. The articles, which belonged to one of the assistants, were placed in one of the drawers, which was fastened with a patent Chubb lock and key, but the owner was surprised on opening the drawers the next morning to discover that the valuable articles had disappeared. The victim of the burglary notified the Police of the theft the same day. The latter have so far been unable to get at the real thief but this morning Chan Yek Slog, the proprietor of the Kwan On pawnshop at 57, Hollywood Road, appeared before the Magistrate for failing to detain the man who had presented the ring, as the latter said the ring belonged to him but was unable to place any value on it, and so could reasonably have been suspected by the defendant. The case was remanded.

## BURGLARY IN S. J. DAVID &amp; CO.

## DRAWERS BROKEN OPEN AND DIAMOND RING STOLEN.

We understand that a junk, loaded with 70 tons of Baten coal, which had arrived from Manila, came into collision with a launch in Yau-mai Bay last night, as a result of which the junk sank. No other particulars are at present available.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## HONGKONG HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

## FLOWER SHOW.

## IN the BOTANIC GARDENS.

TUESDAY, 8th March:  
Open 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. Admission 5s.

The Prizes will be distributed at 5 P.M.

WEDNESDAY, 9th March:  
Open 10.30 A.M. to 3 P.M. Admission 50c.

3 P.M. to 6 P.M. " 20 "

Children half-price.

TEA will be obtainable on the Grounds.

By permission of Col. Pitt and Officers the Band of the 13th Rajputs will play on both days from 2.30 to 6 P.M.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1910. [217]

## E. A. SHAW, Bacteriologist.

## HONGKONG TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

## QUEEN'S COLLEGE.

EVENING CLASSES in the following Subjects will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, MARCH 7th:

## ENGINEERING SECTION:

Building Construction and Drawing.  
Field Surveying.  
Machine Drawing.

Steam.  
Mathematics.  
Mechanics.  
Physics.

## COMMERCE SECTION:

English.  
French.  
Chinese (Cantonese Colloquial).  
Shorthand (including Typewriting).  
Book-keeping.

## SCIENCE SECTION:

Chemistry {Theoretical.  
Practical.  
Physics.

## TEACHERS' CLASS:

English, and Methods of Teaching.  
Students should attend at the Institute to be enrolled on THURSDAY, March 3rd, or FRIDAY, March 4th, between 6 and 7 P.M.

Copies of the Prospectus and Entry Forms for intending Students may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

E. RALPHS, Director.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1910. [216]

## HONGKONG REGATTA.

The following are the entries for the above regatta, which will take place on the 14th inst.

## 1. Junior Fours:

Carroll's crew.  
Barros' crew.

## 2. Naval Gigs and Cutters:

Post Entries.  
Senior Pairs:  
Canton.  
V. R. C.  
Royal Yacht Club.

## 3. The Nathan Challenge Cup:

Volunteers.  
Civil Service.  
H.M.S. Bedford.  
H.M.S. Kent.

## 4. The Brown Challenge Cup:

R. E.  
Buff.  
87th Co. R.G.A. (1).  
87th Co. R.G.A. (2).

## 5. Officers' Gigs and Whalers:

Post Entries.  
Hongkong Challenge Cup:  
Canton.  
C. Y. C.

## 6. Men-of-War Cutters:

Post Entries.  
Griffin Fours:  
Junior Pairs:  
Canton.  
V.R.C. (1)—Carroll.  
V.R.C. (2)—Barros.

## THE FAR EAST AND THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

## MR. GERSHOM STEWART'S ELECTION.

Mr. Gershom Stewart, whose business career is in Hongkong and whose public services as a member of the Hongkong Legislative Council, and as chairman of the China Association of that Colony, hardly need to be recalled, has won the Wirral division of Cheshire for the Unionist cause, converting a Liberal majority of 1,701 into a Unionist majority of 1,447. He secured 10,309 votes against 8,861 cast for Mr. E. Peter Jones (L.). After the counting of the votes at the Birkenhead Town Hall on 22nd ult. Mr. Stewart, proposing the vote of thanks to the returning officer, said he hoped that his opponent, Mr. Jones, would be rewarded with another seat in some other division before long. Addressing his supporters afterwards, he said he greatly appreciated the good fellowship displayed on both sides. It had been a strenuous fight, but it had been free from malice or bad blood, and he and his opponents would, he trusted, remain good friends. Although he had been elected as a Conservative he would now consider himself the representative of every man and woman in the constituency. Mr. Stewart has, of course, retired from business and is residing at Whiteholme, Hoylake, Cheshire.

## THE FAR EAST AND THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

## MR. GERSHOM STEWART'S ELECTION.

The betrothal is announced by the *Figaro* of Wang Hung-yu, a Chinese attaché at the Belgian Ministry of Finance, to Miss Louise Lendry, daughter of a member of the administrative bureau of Belgian national secondary schools. The marriage will be celebrated at Brussels.

## THE betrothal is announced by the Figaro of Wang Hung-yu, a Chinese attaché at the Belgian Ministry of Finance, to Miss Louise Lendry, daughter of a member of the administrative bureau of Belgian national secondary schools. The marriage will be celebrated at Brussels.

## The betrothal is announced by the Figaro of Wang Hung-yu, a Chinese attaché at the Belgian Ministry of Finance, to Miss Louise Lendry, daughter of a member of the administrative bureau of Belgian national secondary schools. The marriage will be celebrated at Brussels.

## The betrothal is announced by the Figaro of Wang Hung-yu, a Chinese attaché at the Belgian Ministry of Finance, to Miss Louise Lendry, daughter of a member of the administrative bureau of Belgian national secondary schools. The marriage will be celebrated at Brussels.

## The betrothal is announced by the Figaro of Wang Hung-yu, a Chinese attaché at the Belgian Ministry of Finance, to Miss Louise Lendry, daughter of a member of the administrative bureau of Belgian national secondary schools. The marriage will be celebrated at Brussels.

## The betrothal is announced by the Figaro of Wang Hung-yu, a Chinese attaché at the Belgian Ministry of Finance, to Miss Louise Lendry, daughter of a member of the administrative bureau of Belgian national secondary schools. The marriage will be celebrated at Brussels.

## The betrothal is announced by the Figaro of Wang Hung-yu, a Chinese attaché at the Belgian Ministry of Finance, to Miss Louise Lendry, daughter of a member of the administrative bureau of Belgian national secondary schools. The marriage will be celebrated at Brussels.

## The betrothal is announced by the Figaro of Wang Hung-yu, a Chinese attaché at the Belgian Ministry of Finance, to Miss Louise Lendry, daughter of a member of the administrative bureau of Belgian national secondary schools. The marriage will be celebrated at Brussels.

## The betrothal is announced by the Figaro of Wang Hung-yu, a Chinese attaché at the Belgian Ministry of Finance, to Miss Louise Lendry, daughter of a member of the administrative bureau of Belgian national secondary schools. The marriage will be celebrated at Brussels.

## The betrothal is announced by the Figaro of Wang Hung-yu, a Chinese attaché at the Belgian Ministry of Finance, to Miss Louise Lendry, daughter of a member of the administrative bureau of Belgian national secondary schools. The marriage will be celebrated at Brussels.

## The betrothal is announced by the Figaro of Wang Hung-yu, a Chinese attaché at the Belgian Ministry of Finance, to Miss Louise Lendry, daughter of a member of the administrative bureau of Belgian national secondary schools. The marriage will be celebrated at Brussels.

## The betrothal is announced by the Figaro of Wang Hung-yu, a Chinese attaché at the Belgian Ministry of Finance, to Miss Louise Lendry, daughter of a member of the administrative bureau of Belgian national secondary schools. The marriage will be celebrated at Brussels.

## The betrothal is announced by the Figaro of Wang Hung-yu, a Chinese attaché at the Belgian Ministry of Finance, to Miss Louise Lendry, daughter of a member of the administrative bureau of Belgian national secondary schools. The marriage will be celebrated at Brussels.

## The betrothal is announced by the Figaro of Wang Hung-yu, a Chinese attaché at the Belgian Ministry of Finance, to Miss Louise Lendry, daughter of a member of the administrative bureau of Belgian national secondary schools. The marriage will be celebrated at Brussels.

## The betrothal is announced by the Figaro of Wang Hung-yu, a Chinese attaché at the Belgian Ministry of Finance, to Miss Louise Lendry, daughter of a member of the administrative bureau of Belgian national secondary schools. The marriage will be celebrated at Brussels.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that, on and after MONDAY, the 7th March, the SUPPLY of WATER to the Rider-Main Districts will be controlled by bringing the Rider-Mains into operation and that the WATER will be TURNED ON to each Rider-Main daily for TWO CONSECUTIVE HOURS. Information as to the hours of supply to any particular property may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Water-Authority or Registrar General or at the Tung Wah Hospital.

W. CHATHAM, Water Authority.

Public Works Department, Hongkong, 28th February, 1910. [218]

## S.S. "TONKIN."

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex a.s. *Corduan* and *Modoc*, from Salonique ex a.s. *Sidon*, and from Bordeaux ex a.s. *Verbeckmoes*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 3 P.M. the 28th February, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remained unclaimed after the 7th March, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 8th March, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on the 7th March, 1910, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS, Agent.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1910. [219]

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,

ON

SATURDAY AND MONDAY,

the 5th and 7th March, 1910, commencing each day at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

## JAPANESE CURIOS,

COMPRISING—

MAKUZU VASES, BOWLS and PLATES, BRASS BUDDHAS, TEMPLE LANTERNS, KINKOSAN YATSUMA TEA and COFFEE SETS, VASES, BOWLS, SILVER and GOLD CLOISONNE VASES, IVORY CARVINGS, SILK-EMBROIDERED and CUT-VELVET SCREENS, and WALL HANGINGS, DAMASCENE-WARE, OLD JAPANESE CLOCKS, OLD LACQUERED and PORCELAIN WARE, GOLD HAND-PAINTED SCREEN, CARVED CHERRYWOOD DESKS, CHAIRS and STANDS, ALSO

2 JAPANESE POODLES.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 28th February, 1910. [215]

## SALON-CINEMA THEATRE,

WYNDHAM (FLOWER) STREET, OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

## FIRST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG

OF

Mr. CARL WALLNER, Whistler and Comedian.

MISS ADA KING

AND

MISS RUBY OHRYSTAL

IN THEIR NEW REPERTOIRE.

EXCELLENT FILMS. ORCHESTRA IN ATTENDANCE, DAILY CHANGE

OF PROGRAMME, COMPLETE CHANGE TWICE A WEEK,

MONDAY AND FRIDAY, DAILY TWO PERFORMANCES.

First commences: 8.30 half-price. Second commences 9.15.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 4 p.m. Half-price.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1910. [210]

## THIS POPULAR







## 11 45 a.m.

\_\_\_\_\_



## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie &amp; Co. Corrected to noon: later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE DIVIDEND AT PRESENT RATES.	CL. BING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
<b>BANKS.</b>							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation .....	120,000	\$125	\$125	\$1,500,000 \$1,500,000	\$2,000,819	Interim of £2 for account 1909 @ ex 1/9 = \$12.72	4 % \$960 sellers London £88.10
National Bank of China, Limited .....	90,935	7	6	4,000 \$1,000	\$30,553	\$2 (London 3/6) for 1909 .....	7 % \$73 buyers
<b>MARINE INSURANCES.</b>							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited .....	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,500,000 \$254,583 \$254,583 \$188,000	none	\$10 for 1908 .....	7 % \$155 buyers
North China Insurance Company, Limited .....	10,000	15	45	Tls. 22,253 Tls. 22,253 Tls. 22,253	Tls. 207,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908 .....	Tls. 114 buyers
Union Insurance Society of Canton .....	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$2,454,301	Final of \$17 making \$47 for 1907 and interim of \$30 for 1908 .....	5 1/2 % \$910
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited .....	12,000	\$100	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$224,403 \$199,204	\$707,637	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907 .....	7 % \$230 buyers
<b>FIRE.</b>							
China Fire Insurance Company, .....	70,000	\$100	\$20	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$375,341	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1907 .....	7 % \$117 sellers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited .....	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000	\$168,711	\$27 for 1907 .....	7 1/2 % \$50 1/2 sellers
<b>SHIPPING.</b>							
China and Malacca Steamship Company, Limited ..	30,000	\$25	\$15	\$7,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	\$1,028	\$1 for 1908 .....	8 % \$8 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$50	\$50	\$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	NIL	24 for year ending 30.6.1908 .....	8 % \$32 sellers
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steamboat Co., Ltd. ....	80,000	\$15	\$15	\$617,500 \$103,545 \$103,545	\$20,766	Final of \$12 for account 1910 .....	7 1/2 % \$50 1/2 ex div. s.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	45	45	\$140,000 \$140,000 \$140,000	43,755	6/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/9 11/16 = 33.154 .....	8 % \$63 buyers
Do. (Deferred) .....	60,000					3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (comp. No. 12) making in all 4/- for '08 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	7 1/2 % \$77 1/2 buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	2,000,000	41	41	\$2,000,000 \$2,000,000 \$2,000,000	\$68,847	\$1.00 for year ending 30.4.1909 .....	4 % \$26
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$50,000 \$48,000	\$1,121	\$0.50 .....	3 1/2 % \$14
<b>REFINERIES.</b>							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$100	\$100	\$350,000 \$350,000	Dr. \$5,858	\$5 for year ending 31.12.08 .....	3 1/2 % \$168 buyers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited .....	7,000	\$1	\$100	none	Dr. \$135,801	\$3 for 1897 .....	8 % \$10 buyers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited .....	7,000	Tls. 5	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 6,000	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09 .....	8 % Tls. 505 buyers
<b>MINING.</b>							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. ....	100,000	41	Pa. 1	\$175,000 \$175,000	7,431	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909 .....	7 % Tls. 184
Headwaters Mining Company .....	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	none	none	First year .....	Pa. 10 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	150,000	1	18/10	\$4 1/2	Dr. \$4,191	No. 12 of 1/- = 12 cents .....	8 % \$6 sellers
<b>DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.</b>							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited .....	18,000	\$25	\$25	\$18,000 \$550,000 \$550,000	Dr. \$7,421	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.06 .....	8 % \$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. ....	60,000	\$55	\$50	\$330,000 \$330,000 \$330,000	\$10,108	None .....	8 % \$60 sellers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. ....	50,000	\$5	\$50	\$250,000 \$250,000 \$250,000	\$13,715	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909 .....	8 % \$73 buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. ....	\$5,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	Tls. 60,000 Tls. 60,000 Tls. 60,000	Tls. 6,000	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1910 .....	6 1/2 % Tls. 80 sellers
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ..	\$6,000	Tls. 1	Tls. 100	Tls. 125,000	Tls. 22,318	Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1908 .....	7 % Tls. 127 sales
<b>LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.</b>							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. ....	25,000	Tls. 1	Tls. 100	Tls. 25,000	Tls. 4,134	Tls. 6 for year ending 30.2.09 .....	8 1/2 % Tls. 103 sales
Central Stores, Limited .....	10,123	\$15	\$15	\$151,800 \$151,800	\$24,641	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue Interim of \$2.40 on old and 40 cents on new shares for account 1909 .....	8 1/2 % \$16 buyers \$110 buyers \$80 new buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$5	\$5	\$60,000 \$60,000	\$19,273	Interim of 3/- for account 1909 .....	6 1/2 % \$98 buyers
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. ....	50,000	\$5 1/2	\$1	\$250,000 \$250,000	\$27,911	45 cents for 1909 .....	7 1/2 % \$7 1/2 buyers
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited .....	150,000	\$1	\$10	\$150,000 \$150,000	\$5,771	\$2 1/2 for 1909 .....	5 % \$27 1/2 buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited .....	6,000	\$50	\$50	\$300,000 \$300,000	\$1,958	Interim of Tls. 3 for account 1909 .....	6 1/2 % Tls. 107 s.
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited .....	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	Tls. 1,500,000 Tls. 1,500,000	Tls. 124,404	Final of 12.50 for account 1909 .....	8 1/2 % \$42 1/2
West Point Building Company, Limited .....	12,500	\$50	\$50	\$625,000 \$625,000	\$1,958		
<b>COTTON MILLS.</b>							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. ....	15,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	Tls. 750,000 Tls. 750,000	Tls. 10,000	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.10.09 .....	8 1/2 % Tls. 131 buyers
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited .....	125,000	\$20	\$2	Tls. 40,000 Tls. 40,000	\$9,553	5 cents for year ending 31.7.08 .....	8 % \$6 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	Tls. 750,000	Tls. 8,373	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.08 .....	8 % Tls. 66 sellers
Lau-kuang-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 10	none	Tls. 4,229	Tls. 6 for 1909 .....	8 % Tls. 75 sellers
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited .....	2,000	Tls. 500	Tls. 50	Tls. 100,000	Tls. 15,012	Tls. 50 for 1908 .....	8 % Tls. 380
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited .....	8,504	12/6	12/6	\$1,500 \$1,500	\$648	15 % per share for 1908 .....	10 % \$10
China-Borneo Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$12	\$12	\$720,000 \$720,000	\$1,136	\$1.20 for 1908 .....	10 % \$120 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000	\$1,407	50 cents for year ended 28.2.06 .....	8 1/2 % \$50 sellers
Do. special shares .....	50,000	\$1	\$1	\$50,000 \$50,000	\$1,407	80 cents for 1909 .....	8 1/2 % \$80 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. ....	125,000	\$10	\$10	\$1,250,000 \$1,250,000	\$1,407	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09 .....	8 1/2 % \$120 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited .....	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$300,000 \$300,000	\$1,891	Interim of 55 cents for account 1909 .....	8 % \$7 1/2 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited .....	400,000	\$10	\$10	\$4,000,000 \$4,000,000	\$3,756	8 cents for year ending 31.12.08 .....	8 % \$8 sales
H. Price & Company, Limited .....	12,000	\$10	\$10	\$120,000 \$120,000	\$670	\$1 and bonus 20 cts. for year ending 29.2.09 .....	6 % \$12 buyers
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited .....	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000	\$5,195	Interim of \$2 for account 1909 .....	8 1/2 % \$5195 sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited .....	3,000	\$25	\$25	\$75,000 \$75,000	\$7,610	Final of \$1 making in all \$1 for 1909 .....	8 1/2 % \$7610 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd. ....	60,000	\$10	\$10	\$600,000 \$600,000	\$8,990	4th interim of Tls. 12 1/2 for 1909 .....	8 % Tls. 1,000 b.
Maatschappij tot Mijn. Bosch en Landbouw exploitatie in Langkat, Limited .....	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	Tls. 54,924 Tls. 54,924	Tls. 116,682	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09 .....	6 % \$13
Peak Tramways Company, Limited .....	25,000	\$10	\$10	\$250,000 \$250,000	\$1,204	None .....	5 % \$130
Peak Tramways Company (new) .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000	\$1,204	None .....	5 % \$10 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited .....	75,000	\$10	\$20	\$750,000 \$750,000	\$1,204	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908 .....	4 1/2 % Tls. 148 sa.
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited .....	30,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	Tls. 14,810 Tls. 14,810	Tls. 5,250	None .....	7 % \$22 1/2 sellers
South China Morning Post, Limited .....	6,000	\$35	\$35	\$210,000 \$210,000	Dr. \$31,096	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09 .....	7 % \$40
Steam Laundry Company, Limited .....	20,000	\$25	\$25	\$500,000 \$500,000	\$172	60 cents for year ending 31.12.08 .....	5 % \$10 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited .....	50,000	\$10	\$10	\$500,000 \$500,000	\$342	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09 .....	6 1/2 % \$12 1/2 buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited .....	10,000	\$10	\$5	\$100,000 \$100,000	\$2,613	Final of 30 cents for 1908 .....	6 1/2 % \$7 sellers
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited .....	90,000	\$10	\$10	\$900,000 \$900,000	\$782	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for '09 year ended 30th June, 1906 .....	8 % \$8 sellers
William Powell, Limited .....	15,000	\$7	\$7	\$105,000 \$105,000	\$782		
<b>RUBBERS.</b>							
Allagar Rubber Estates .....	750,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	none	none	None .....	7 1/2 buyers
Anglo-Malay Rubber Company, Limited (fully paid) ..	1,500,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	none	none	Interim of 6d. for account 1909 .....	30/6 sales
Belgo-Malay Rubber Estate, Limited .....	20,000	\$10	\$10	\$200,000 \$200,000	\$11,05	45 % interim for 1909 .....	\$145
Castlefield Rubber Estate, Limited .....	35,650	\$10	\$10	\$356,500 \$356,500	\$2,230	5/6 for 1909 .....	147/6
Damansara (Selangor) Rubber Co. ....	110,000	4 1/2	4 1/2	none	none	None .....	107/6
Golconda-Malay Rubber Co. ....	80,000	4 1/2	4 1/2	none	none	None .....	107/6
Highland & Lowland Para. Rubber Co. (fully paid) ..	181,454	4 1/2	4 1/2	none	none	None .....	107/6
Do. (contributory) .....	123,547	4 1/2	4 1/2	none	none	None .....	107/6
Kamunong (Perak) Rubber Tin & Co. ....	950,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	none	none	7 1/2 2nd interim for 1909 .....	nominal
Do. do. B Shares .....	105,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	none	none	None .....	nominal
Kuala Lumpur Rubber Co., Limited .....	180,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	none	none	20 % for year ending 31.6.08 .....	155/-
Linggi Plantations, Limited (ordinary) .....	900,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	none	none	Interim of 40 % = 9d. for account 1909 .....	48/-
Do. do. (7 1/2 pref.) .....	100,000	4 1/2	4 1/2	none	none	None .....	nominal
Ledbury Rubber Estates, Limited .....	6,000	4 1/2	4 1/2	none	none	None .....	97/6
Do. do. (contributory) .....	40,000	4 1/2	4 1/2	none	none	None .....	97/6
Sagga Rubber Company, Limited .....	20,000	4 1/2	4 1/2	none	none	Interim of 50 % for 1909 .....	155/-
Sandycroft Rubber Company .....	50,000	4 1/2	4 1/2	none	none	None .....	40/-
Selangor Rubber Company, Limited .....	80,000	4 1/2	4 1/2	none	none	3 % for 1908 .....	40/-
Shelford Rubber Estate Limited .....	85,000	4 1/2	4 1/2	none	none	None .....	\$175 buyers
Singapore & Johore Rubber Company, Limited .....	2,500	\$100	\$100	none	none	None .....	\$7/6
Sungai Choh. Rubber Estate Company, Limited .....	45,000	4 1/2	4 1/2	none	none	7 1/2 interim for 1909 .....	\$37/6
Sungai Kaper Rubber Company .....	110,000	4 1/2	4 1/2	none	none		

## Intimations

COMPANIA GENERAL DE  
TABACOS  
DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL ₱3,000,000.



"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the states of the Company.

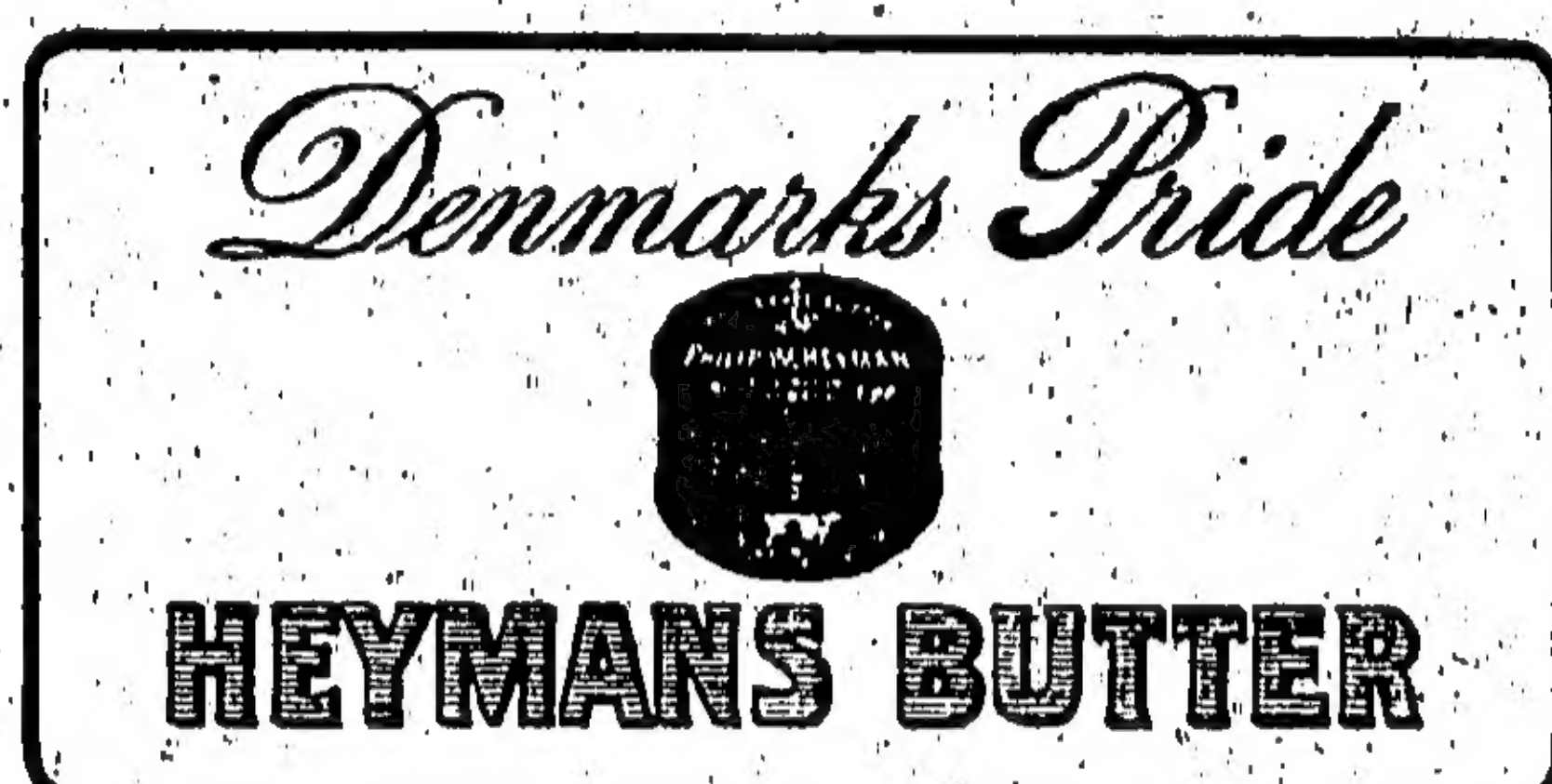
## SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perfectos Especiales, Esquisitos, Keina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETO &amp; CO.,

AGENTS.



SIEMSEN &amp; CO., Sole Agents.

49

## REGRET

You will NEVER if you

VISIT

MOHIDEEN &  
THAHA,

in

D'AGUILAR STREET,  
the  
NEW JEWELLERS  
AND DEALERSin  
CEYLON PRECIOUS  
STONES  
or every description, and  
other GEMS.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1909.

OSMAN &  
CASUM,

1 &amp; 3, D'AGUILAR STREET

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed  
HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS  
& FEATHERS.MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.  
LACE and EMBROIDERIES a specialty.TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and  
HOUSEHOLD LINENSSamples on application,  
Coast Port Orders carefully  
executed  
Hongkong, 6th September, 1909.

## LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND

CIGARS, CIGARETTES

AND

TOILET REQUISITES

FOR SALE

18, D'AGUILAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Established 2nd September, 1907.

190

## MOTOR CARS

FOR HIRE.

THE ONLY GARAGE IN TOWN.

## MOTOR BOATS

FOR HIRE

ALWAYS AT BLAKE PIER.&lt;/